

STUDY OF THE ARBOREAL DARKLING BEETLES OF THE GENUS STRONGYLUM FROM CHINA (COLEOPTERA, TENEBRIONIDAE)

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Abstract Five new species of the genus *S. brunneum* sp. nov., *S. sulcielytrum* sp. nov., *S. quadrimaculatum* sp. nov., *S. fuscum* sp. nov., *S. pilimarginum* sp. nov. All type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key words Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Strongyliini, Strongylum, new species, China.

The genus *Strongylum* Kirby, 1818 is the largest group of the tribe Strongyliini. There are more than 1 200 species recognized to date, comprising almost 300 described species from Asia, more than 200 from Oceania including the Papua-Australian Region, more than 300 from Africa and about 400 from America (Masumoto, 1996). Seventy species have hitherto been known from China, mainly distributed in the Oriental Region. This is the second part of the study of Chinese arboreal darkling beetles, five new species from the genus *Strongylum* are reported, and their illustrations are provided. The type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

Strongylum brunneum sp. nov. (Figs. 1-12, 53)

Male. Rather elongate. Dark brown to black brown, tarsi, abdomen lighter in color, elytra weakly shining, each puncture with a short bent hair. Head subhexagonal, closely and irregularly punctate; clypeus flattened posteriorly, bent downwards anteriorly, truncated apically; fronto-clypeal border arcuate backward; genae closely punctate, rather raised, with rounded outer margins; frons slightly inclined anteriorly, areas before and between eyes convex, diameter less than 0.4 times the width of an eye transverse diameter measured dorsally; eyes large, convex laterally, obliquely inlaid into head. Antennae subfiliform, reaching the basal 1/6 of elytra, relative length of 2nd-11th segments: 1.00, 2.40, 1.90, 2.10, 2.15, 2.00, 2.20, 1.90, 1.95, 2.45. Pronotum 1.19 times as wide as long, widest at middle; anterior border nearly straight, finely margined; sides entirely and finely margined; base with rather wide margin, slightly sinuous on each side; anterior angles rounded, posterior

angles subrectangular; disc strongly elevated anteriorly, but with shallow median-impression in apical portions and a weak, transverse depression close to base, closely punctate, the punctures often fused with one another. Scutellum subcordate, scattered with elongate and long haired punctures. Elytra longitudinally convex, parallel-sided, about 2.09 times as long as wide, 3.2 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum, widest at base, roundly narrowed in apical 1/3; dorsum nearly flattened in antero-medial 2/3, the rest areas convex; disc with rows of regular and deep punctures, rounded at bottom and subquadrate at upper edge, each puncture with 3 small, inwardly pointed granules, one on inner margin, another on front margin and the other on hind margin; intervals feebly wrinkled, sparsely scattered with irregular and haired punctures; humeri simply swollen; apices obtusely rounded. Abdomen with close haired punctures and becoming closer posteriad, anal sternite simple. Legs medium-sized, protibiae straight, apex of mesotibiae and dorsal surface of metatibiae bent upwards; ratio of the length of metatarsomere (base to apex): 5.20, 2.15, 1.68, 3.70. Aedeagus fusiform, about 3.2 mm in length, 0.5 mm in width, gently curved in profile, obtusely pointed.

Body length: 11.5-12.2 mm.

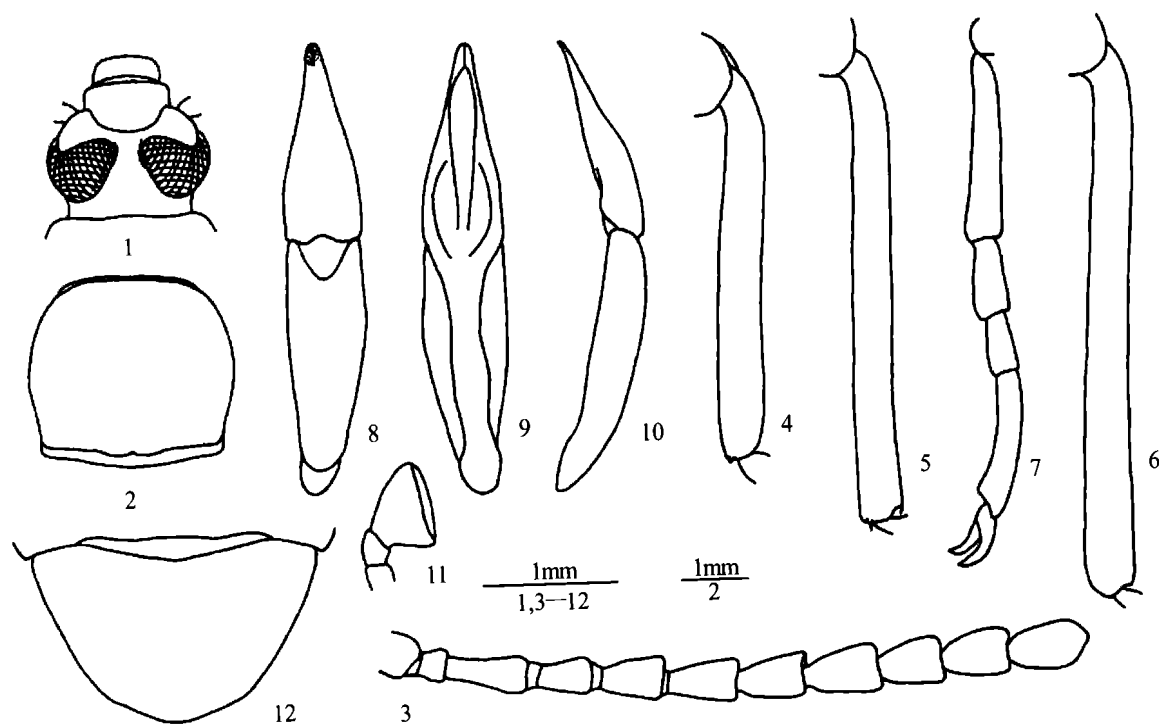
Holotype , Jianfengling (18.7°N, 108.8°E), Hainan, China, 8 Apr. 1980, REN Shu-Zhi leg. **Paratypes:** 2 , same data as for the holotype; 1 , Nonggang, Longzhou, Guangxi, China, 21 May 1982.

This new species closely resembles *Strongylum roiyonum* Masumoto, 1996 from Northern Thailand, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger

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Figs. 1-12. *Strongylium brunneum* sp. nov., male. 1. Head. 2. Pronotum. 3. Antenna. 4-6. Pro-, Mes-, Metathoracicae. 7. Metatarsus. 8-10. Aedeagus, dorsal, ventral and lateral view. 11. Maxillary palpus. 12. Anal sternite.

body, sides of the pronotum entirely margined, punctures on the elytra medium-sized, intervals subglabrous, without ridges, and the aedeagus distinctly larger.

Etymology. This new species is named after the coloration of body.

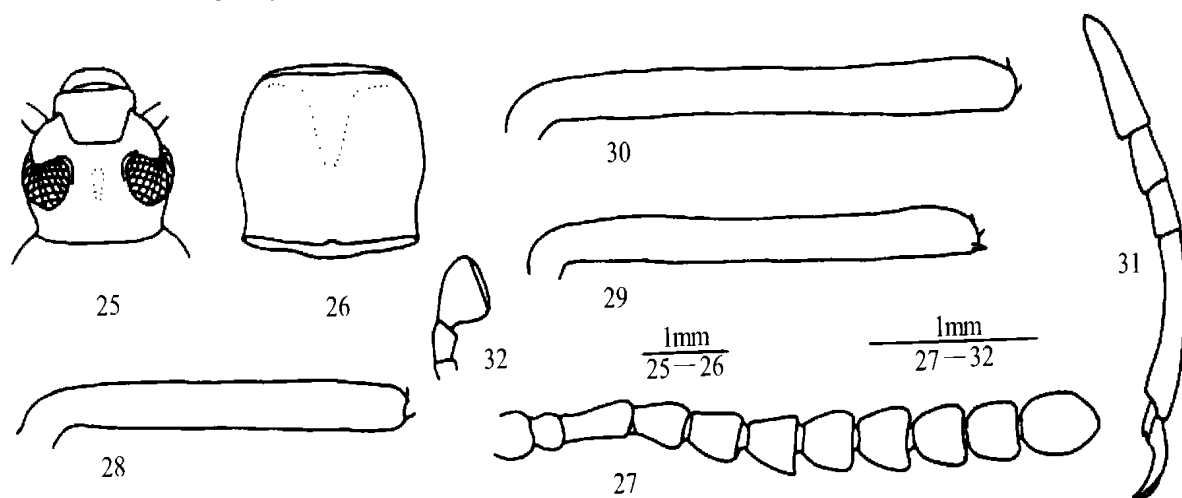
Strongylium sulcielytrum sp. nov. (Figs. 13-24, 54)

Male. Oblong-ovoid, strongly convex above. Reddish dark brown, mouthparts, antennae and abdomen lighter in color, elytra with dark copper tinge between 1st and 5th punctator-striate, dorsal surface and legs (except tarsi) dark blue partly with greenish tinge, 5 basal segments of antennae moderately bluish shining, ventral surface purplish blue, lateral surface of elytra bluish purple. Head elongated; clypeus flattened posteriorly, gradually inclined, bent downwards and truncate apically, rather closely and finely punctate; fronto-clypeal border slightly arcuate, and with a short, transverse impression before it; genae strongly raised, finely punctate, with subrectangular out margins; frons finely Y-shaped edged, steeply inclined forward; with a deep and almost rounded depression at the middle of posterior part, diatone 0.09 times the width of an eye transverse diameter measured dorsally; eyes large, convex laterad; vertex flattened, with

sparse punctures. Antennae reaching the basal 1/3 of elytra, 5th-10th segments dilated apicad, terminal one ovoid; relative length of 2nd-11th segments: 0.50, 1.85, 1.30, 1.30, 1.20, 1.30, 1.05, 0.85, 0.75, 0.95. Pronotum subcylindrical, 1.19 times as wide as long, widest at middle, sinuous before base; anterior border straight, distinctly margined in a wide triangular zone; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered in apical 1/2; base thickly margined, raised, very slightly sinuous on each side; anterior angles obtusely rectangular, posterior angles weakly projected; disc rather convex, rather sparsely, roundly punctate, with a deep medial groove and two transverse depression at basal 1/3 on each side. Scutellum triangular, glabrous, nearly impunctate. Elytra about 2.22 times as long as wide, 4.0 times the length and 1.67 times the width of pronotum; widest at base, sides weakly constricted after humeri, then widened; dorsum strongly convex, highest at middle, with a pair of tubercles close to base, and with a transverse depression behind these; disc with distinct rows of deep and oblong-ovate punctures, which becoming larger laterad; intervals slightly convex and scattered with minute punctures; humeri distinctly swollen; apices rather produced, and lateral margins of elytra being visible in dorsal view. Abdomen glabrous, 2 basal segments with impression, 3 basal segments with sparse

punctures and wrinkles laterally, and fine punctures on 2 apical segments, anal sternite weakly emarginated apically, and pubescent, widely and deeply excavated in the middle of apical portion. Inner surface of protibia bisinuate; mesotibia straight; metatibia flattened in basal 1/2, and gently twisted near middle; ra-

tio of the length of metatarsomere: 4.60, 1.35, 1.00, 2.40. Aedeagus 3.0 mm in length and 0.5 mm in width, basal piece weakly constricted before the parameres, which are fused and gently curved in profile.



Figs. 13-24. *Strongylium sulcielytrum* sp. nov., male. 13. Head. 14. Pronotum. 15. Antenna. 16-18. Pro-, Mes-, Metatibiae. 19. Metatarsus. 20-22. Aedeagus, dorsal, ventral and lateral view. 23. Maxillary palpus. 24. Anal sternite.

Female. Body larger, and more brightly colored; antennae robuster; 1st sternite posteriorly and 2nd-4th anteriorly depressed. Anal sternite flattened, widely truncated apically, and with a protuberances at basal 1/2 on each side.

Body length: 13.0-14.5 mm.

Holotype, Huajiang, Xing'an (25.6°N, 110.6°E), Guangxi, China, 20 July 1999, ZHANG Liang-Ling leg. Paratypes: 1, same data as for the holotype; 1, Hongqi, Longsheng, Guangxi, China, 25 June 1982, YANG Ji-Kun leg.

This new species closely resembles *Strongylium schenklengi* Gebien, 1913 and *S. yasuhikoi* Masumoto, 1996 from China (Taiwan), but both with differently shaped male anal sternite, in the new species the anal sternite of the male is wider and shorter.

Etymology. This new species is named after the dorsal depression of elytra.

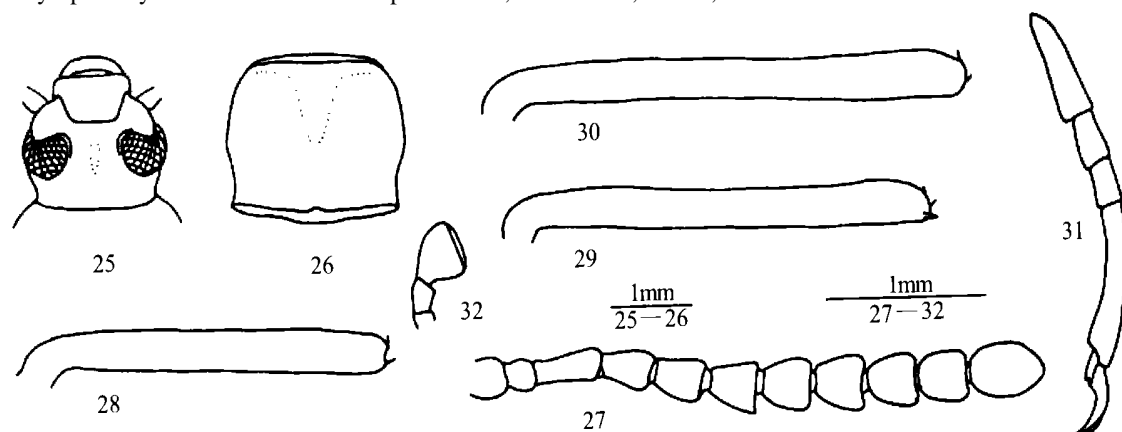
Strongylium quadrimaculatum sp. nov. (Figs. 25-32, 55)

Female. Elongate, nearly parallel-sided, rather convex above; piceous, antennae black, mouthparts, tarsi and ventral surface slightly lighter in color, anal sternite reddish brown; head and pronotum nearly dull, elytra with moderately shining, dorsal surface

almost glabrous, ventral surface and legs clothed with bent hairs. Head subhexagonal, irregularly covered with rugose and ocellate punctures; clypeus with haired punctures, flattened posteriorly, and bent downwards anteriorly, truncate apically; frontoclypeal border arcuate, shallowly and finely impressed; genae with close punctures, strongly raised, with rounded out margins; frons rather steeply declined, and with deep median depression, diatone about 1.07 times the width of an eye transverse diameter measured dorsally; eyes subreniform, weakly convex; vertex shallowly impressed. Antennae clavate, reaching the basal 1/8 of elytra, relative length of 2nd-11th segments: 0.70, 1.60, 1.20, 1.30, 1.35, 1.30, 1.30, 1.35, 1.30, 2.00. Pronotum subquadrate, about 1.16 times as wide as long, widest at middle; anterior border straight, ridged in a widely triangular zone; sides gently produced medially and weakly sinuous before base, finely margined, which are almost un conspicuous in dorsal view; base margined, weakly bisinuate; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles slightly acute; dorsal surface with a pair of swellings, and with a wide longitudinal depression between them, both sides with two pairs of depressions basally; disc coarsely and irregularly punctate, the punctures ocellate and often fused with one another. Scutellum linguiform, convex la-

terally and apically, very sparsely scattered with minute punctures, depressed and rugose at middle. Elytra 2.42 times as long as wide, 4.41 times the length and 1.48 times the width of pronotum; nearly parallel-sided in basal 1/2, widest at apical 1/3; with four yellow patches, anterior pair wider and shorter at base, the other pair longitudinal, narrower and longer close to apex; disc rather convex, intervals almost flattened, glabrous, very sparsely scattered with fine punctures;

humeri weakly swollen; apices slightly divergent. Abdomen covered with rather close and haired punctures, anal sternite rounded apically. Legs medium-sized, meso- and metafemora with yellow patches around apical 2/5, the patches of profemora at apical 2/5 in upper surface, all femora and tibiae covered with haired punctures, and hairs of the latter slightly longer; ratio of the length of metatarsomere (basal to apex): 2.25, 1.15, 1.00, 3.50.



Figs. 25-32. *Strongylium quadrimaculatum* sp. nov., female. 25. Head. 26. Pronotum. 27. Antenna. 28-30. Pro-, Meso-, Metatibiae. 31. Metatarsus. 32. Maxillary palpus.

Body length: 9.5-11.0 mm.

Holotype, Da'e Si (900-1 000 m), Sichuan (30.6°N, 104°E), China, 2 July 1957. Paratype 1, same date as for the holotype.

This new species resembles *Strongylium pici* Masumoto, 1998 from Vietnam (Tonkin), but can be distinguished from the latter by piceous color of body with elytral patches differently shaped and located, femora with yellow patches; this new species also resembles *S. bourcierii* Pic, 1917 from Vietnam (Tonkin), but in the latter, anterior patches located at basal 1/3.

Etymology. This new species is named after its elytral patches.

Strongylium fuscum sp. nov. (Figs. 33-43, 56)

Male. Body cylindrical, parallel-sided. Dark brownish red, head, antennae and legs (except the base of femora) black, pronotum brownish red, mouthparts yellowish, dorsal surface with moderately shining. Head subhexagonal, microshagreened, rather closely punctate, clypeus wide and short, truncate apically; fronto-clypeal border fine, a shallowly, transversely depressed before it; genae small, raised laterad, minutely punctate; frons Y-shaped, slightly elevated, steeply inclined forward, with a slight impression at the middle of posterior part, diatone about

0.18 times the width of an eye transverse diameter measured dorsally; eyes very large, convex laterally; vertex with slight and transverse impression. Antennae subfiliform, reaching the basal 1/4 of elytra, basal 5 segments short, 2nd subspheroid, 3rd about 1.6 times the length of 2nd, 6th-10th subequal, relative length of 2nd-11th segments: 0.60, 0.95, 0.70, 0.70, 2.20, 2.30, 2.30, 2.35, 2.30, -. Pronotum subcylindrical, about 1.11 times as wide as long, widest before middle; anterior border margined, which widened in middle; sides finely bordered in apical 1/3; base margined, slightly sinuous on each side; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles obtusely acute; disc rather convex, rather closely scattered with oblong-ovoid punctures, with a shallow medial groove in basal 1/2, and with widely V-shaped impression basally, shallowly depressed at apical 2/5 and close to posterior angles on each side. Scutellum triangular, shallowly depressed in middle, with little punctures on both sides, microshagreened. Elytra cylindrical, about 3.25 times as long as wide, 5.90 times the length and 1.54 times the width of pronotum, parallel-sided; dorsum weakly convex basally, the rest areas flattened; disc distinctly punctate-striate, punctures becoming finer posteriad, small and elongate at bottom and subquadrate at upper edge, but rounded apically; inter-

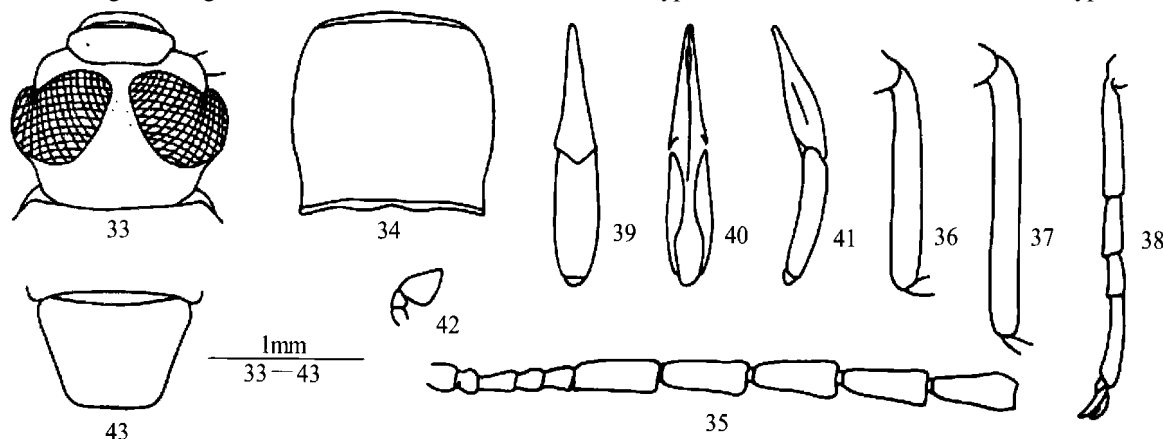
vals impunctate, irregularly convex and often transversely connected by ridges with one another; humeri weakly swollen; apices rounded. Abdomen covered with haired punctures. Apical parts of anal sternite black brown, truncate apically. Legs medium-sized, femora expanded apicad, the basal 1/3 of femora and inner sides of tibiae with regular hairs; ratio of the length of metatarsomere (base to apex): 4.0, 2.3, 1.3, 4.7. Aedeagus elongated acuminate, 1.5 mm in

length and 0.3 mm in width, sparsely scattered with minute punctures and gently curved in profile.

Female. Body larger, brownish red, the anterior border of pronotum produced forward.

Body length: 8.0-9.5 mm.

Holotype, Chaoyuanguan, Mt. Simian, Jiangjinshi, Chongqing (29.5°N, 106.5°E), China, 1 Aug. 2003, YUAN Cai-Xia, LIU Yu-Shuang leg. Paratype 1, same data as for the holotype.



Figs. 33-43. *Strongylium fuscum* sp. nov., male. 33. Head. 34. Pronotum. 35. Antenna. 36-37. Pro σ , Metatibiae. 38. Metatarsus. 39-41. Aedeagus, dorsal, ventral and lateral view. 42. Maxillary palpus. 43. Anal sternite.

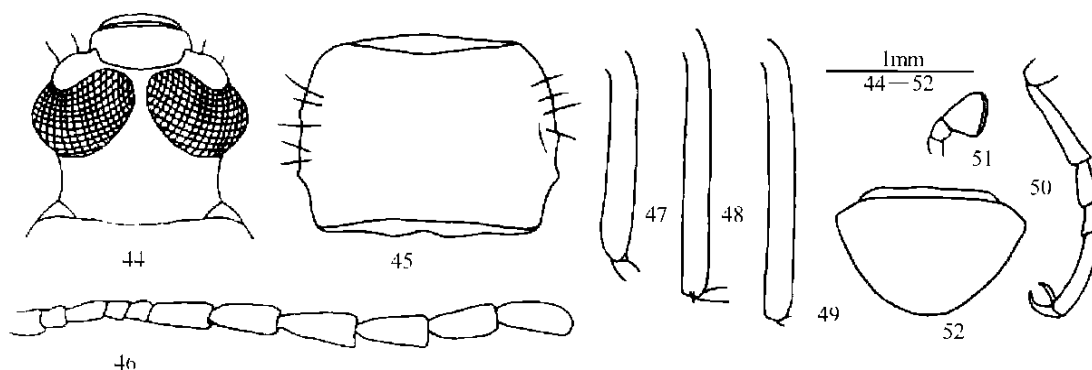
This new species closely resembles *Strongylium szentiványi* Kaszab, 1941 from China (Taiwan) in the antennae, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body with dark brownish red (only head and antennae black); a shallowly and transversely depressed before fronto-clypeal border; pronotum without strong convex, with depression at apical 2/3 and close to posterior angles on each side.

Etymology. This new species is named after the coloration of body.

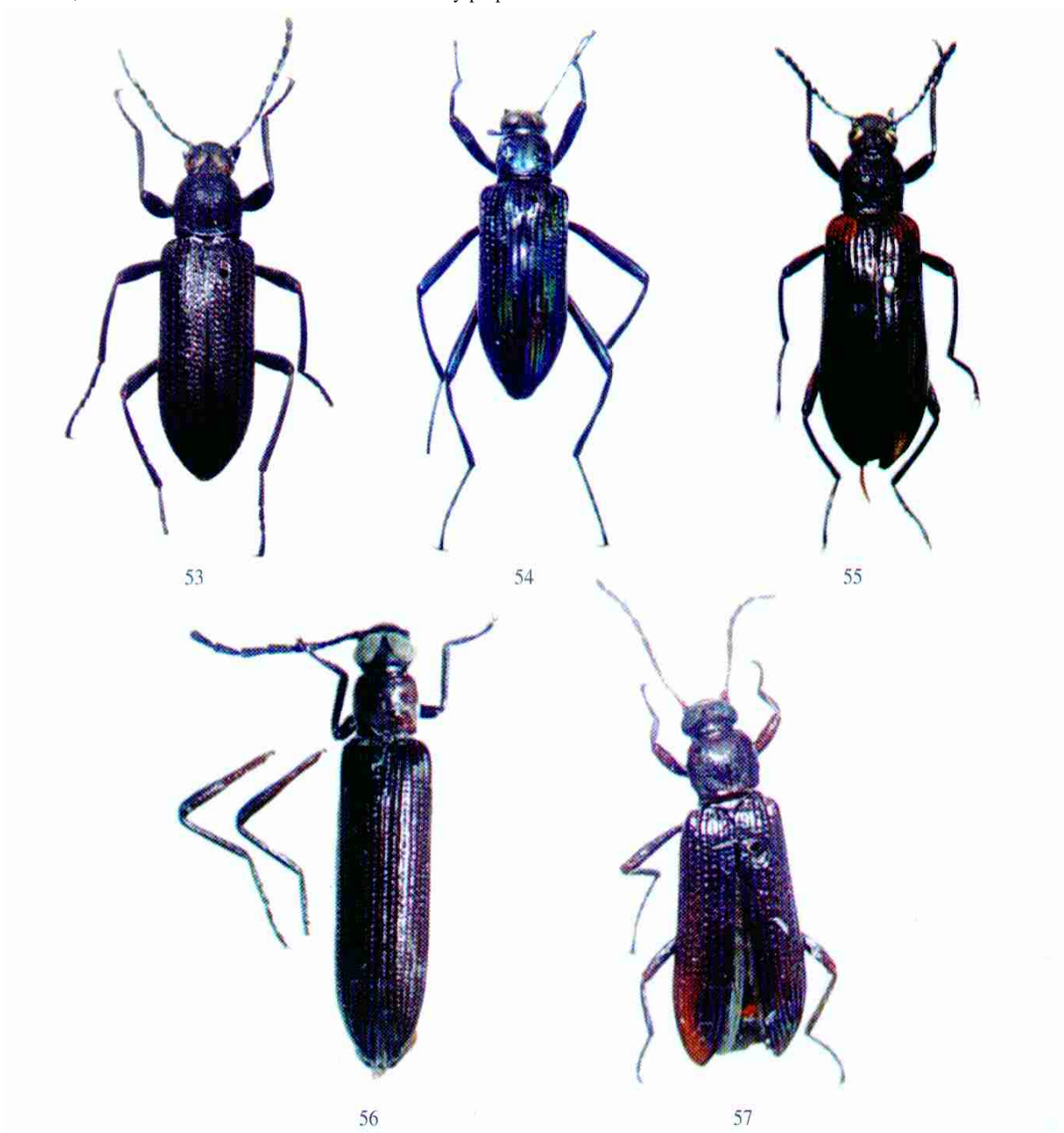
Strongylium pilimarginum sp. nov. (Figs. 44-52, 57)

Female. Body subcylindrical, parallel-sided. Dark brownish red, antennae, mouthparts and legs alutaceus; ventral surface brownish black, dorsal surface with moderately shining. Head subhexagonal, sparsely scattered with shallow punctures; clypeus covered with long hairs, fronto-clypeal border finely impressed; genae obliquely raised, nearly glabrous, with rounded outer margins, and with impression before eyes; frons Y-shaped ridged, with a slight impression at the middle of posterior part, diatone 0.08 times the width of an eye transverse diameter measured dorsally; eyes very large, convex, with a transverse impression after it; vertex elevated, with distinct and longitudinal

rugae. Antennae filiform, reaching the basal 1/4 of elytra, 5 basal segments short, 3rd 1.5 times the length of 2nd, 4th and 5th subequal to 2nd, 6th-11th longer; relative length of 2nd-11th segments: 0.70, 1.10, 0.60, 0.60, 1.60, 1.75, 2.05, 1.90, 1.80, 2.05. Pronotum subquadrate, transversely convex, about 1.33 times as wide as long, widest after middle; anterior border rather straight, triangularly margined at middle; sides with little long hairs in medio-anterior portions, and with two little protuberances at postmedial parts on each side, finely margined; base widely margined, sinuate on each side; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles subrectangular; disc impunctate along median line, with very shallow widely U-shaped impression in medio-basal parts, and roundly depressed close to base on each side. Scutellum triangular, shallowly and finely punctate. Elytra about 2.76 times as long as wide, 5.8 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum; parallel-sided, lateral margins haired, hairs becoming shorter posteriad; disc flattened, with punctuated striae, punctures in striae (except scutellar striae) small, becoming larger, elongate and irregular laterad, and smaller and finer grooved posteriad; 1st and 2nd rows reaching each other basically, 5th reaching base; intervals convex, nearly impunctate; humeri projected; apices rounded. Ab-



Figs. 44-52. *Strongylium pilimarginum* sp. nov., female. 44. Head. 45. Pronotum. 46. Antenna. 47-49. Pro-, Mes-, Metatibiae. 50. Metatarsus. 51. Maxillary palpus. 52. Anal sternite.



Figs. 53-57. Species of the genus *Strongylium*. 53. *Strongylium brunneum* sp. nov. () 54. *S. sulcielytrum* sp. nov. () 55. *S. quadrimaculatum* sp. nov. () 56. *S. fuscum* sp. nov. () 57. *S. pilimarginum* sp. nov. ()

domen scattered with bent haired punctures. Anal sternite simple. Legs rather long, femora weakly expended apicad, tarsi nearly straight, only mesotibiae slightly bent upwards; all femora and tibiae with large punctures, each punctures bearing a perpendicular long hair; ratio of the length of metatasomeres (base to apex) : 2.15, 1.10, 0.70, 2.30.

Body length: 7.5 mm.

Holotype, Yuxi (400-700 m), Luocheng (24.7°N, 108.9°E), Guangxi, China, 30-31 July 2003, YANG Xiu-Juan leg.

This new species closely resembles *Strongylium szentiványi* Kaszab, 1941 from China (Taiwan) in antennae, but can be distinguished from the latter by the dark brownish red color of body; the sides of pronotum with margins and little protuberances, and with sparse, long hairs; elytra haired in lateral margins; femora and tibiae with long hairs, metatarsi shorter than metatibiae.

Etymology. This new species is named after the pubescence of lateral margins of the pronotum and elytra.

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University)

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中国树栖拟步甲树甲属分类研究

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摘要 记述了树甲属 *Strongylium* 5 新种：棕黑树甲 *S. brunneum* sp. nov., 凹翅树甲 *S. sulcielytrum* sp. nov., 四斑树甲 *S. quadrimaculatum* sp. nov., 暗红树甲 *S. fuscum* sp. nov., 缘毛树甲 *S. pilimarginum* sp. nov.。模式标本保存在河北大学博物馆。

棕黑树甲, 新种 *Strongylium brunneum* sp. nov. (图 1~12, 53)

正模, 海南尖峰岭, 1980-04-08, 任树芝采; 副模: 2

, 记录同正模; 1, 广西龙州弄岗, 1982-05-21, 采者不详。

新种与分布泰国北部的 *Strongylium roiyonum* Masumoto, 1996 相似, 两者主要区别为: 前者体较大; 前胸背板具完整的侧缘饰边; 鞘翅刻点中等大小, 排列整齐, 行间近于光滑, 无细脊; 阳茎长 1.5 mm。

词源: 种名取自棕黑色身体。

凹翅树甲, 新种 *Strongylium sulcielytrum* sp. nov. (图 13

~ 24, 54)

正模, 广西兴安县华江, 1999-07-20, 张良凌采; 副模: 1, 同正模; 1, 广西龙胜红旗, 1982-06-25, 杨集昆采。

新种与台湾的 *S. schenklingi* Gebien, 1913 和 *S. yasuhikoi* Masumoto, 1996 属于同一种组, 与后两者的显著区别是肛节凹陷的形状完全不同, 新种的较宽, 较短。

词源: 种名取自鞘翅背面具凹。

四斑树甲, 新种 *Strongylium quadrimaculatum* sp. nov. (图 25 ~ 32, 55)

正模, 四川大峨寺, 1957-07-02; 副模 1, 四川大峨寺 900-1 000 m, 1957-06-11, 采者不详。

新种与分布越南北部湾的 *S. pici* Masumoto, 1998 相近, 两者主要区别为: 前者漆黑色; 鞘翅近基部和端部 1/5 各有 1 对黄斑, 后斑纵向; 中、后腿节有黄斑。后者黑棕色; 鞘翅基部 1/9 和端部 3/8 各有 1 对黄斑, 后斑横向; 中、后腿节无黄斑。新种也与 *S. bourcieri* Pic, 1917 相似, 但后者的基斑位于基部 1/3。

词源: 种名源自鞘翅斑纹。

关键词 鞘翅目, 拟步甲科, 树甲族, 树甲属, 新种, 中国.
中图分类号 Q969.498

暗红树甲, 新种 *Strongylium fuscum* sp. nov. (图 33 ~ 43, 56)

正模, 重庆四面山朝源观, 2003-08-01, 苑彩霞、刘玉双采; 副模 1, 记录同正模。

新种与分布台湾的 *S. szentiványi* Kaszab, 1941 体形相似, 触角极为相像, 两者的显著区别为: 前者体较小 (8.0 ~ 9.5 mm); 暗红棕色, 仅头部, 触角黑色; 前胸背板横向隆起不强烈; 前胸背板两侧 2/5 和近后角处具横凹, 基部有 V 形凹; 唇基沟前有 1 浅横凹。

词源: 种名源自暗红体色。

缘毛树甲, 新种 *Strongylium pilimarginum* sp. nov. (图 44 ~ 52, 57)

正模, 广西罗城鱼西 (400 ~ 700 m), 2003-07-30 ~ 31, 杨秀娟采。

新种与分布台湾的 *S. szentiványi* Kaszab, 1941 相像, 两者的主要区别是: 前者暗红棕色; 前胸背板侧缘端部有稀疏长毛, 且有饰边和小突起; 后跗节短于后胫节; 腿节和胫节被稀疏长毛; 鞘翅有缘毛。

词源: 种名源自前胸和鞘翅有缘毛。